

CASI

CATALOGUE OF 50 CITIZEN VISIONS ON SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

LISTED BY COUNTRY



Introduction

The 50 visions in this catalogue originate from the CASI citizen panels and have been formulated and approved by the panels. Translation to English by project partners is the only development in content that has taken place after the panels.

A vision, as defined in the CASI project, is a picture or an imagination of a desirable future. A vision can be based upon hopes and dreams - but also upon concerns and fears in relation to problems or imagined threats, which are not desirable. In CASI, the time span of the vision is 30-40 years from now. The visions of the CASI project result from the deliberations of citizen panels. Each vision has been structured according to a common template even though different styles and narrative formats have been used in the writing of the visions.

In this short catalogue, we present the 50 citizen visions (in English) sorted by country. There are CASI citizen panels in the 12 following countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, and UK (see Figure 1).

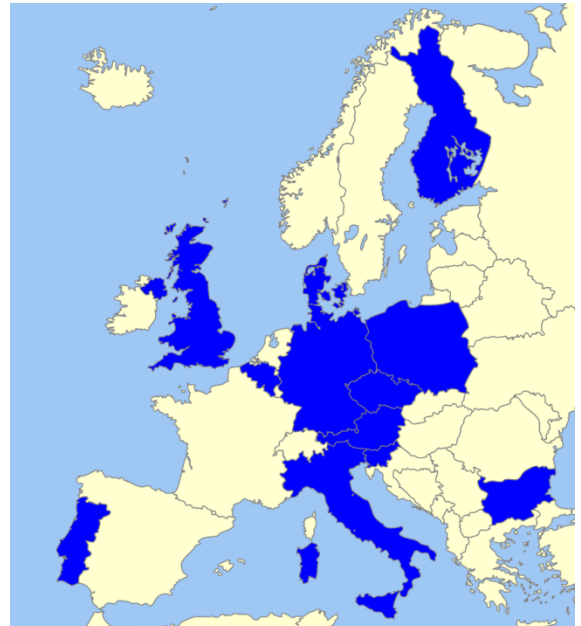


Figure 1 Visions were formulated in citizen panels in 12 countries

Overview of the 50 Citizen Visions

INTRODUCTION	1
AUSTRIA	4
SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE	4
SOCIETY OF POTENTIAL CAPACITIES.....	5
1/2 DAY LABOUR	6
DISTRIBUTIVE JUSTICE OF ESSENTIAL RESOURCES	7
THE HAPPY LIFE. HEALTHY AND CONTENDING LIFE AS THE DRIVER OF A HOLISTICALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	8
BELGIUM	10
THE CITY MY HOME / HOME IN THE CITY	10
URBAN FARM.....	11
MORE GREEN IN THE CITY.....	12
OPTIMAL LIVING TOGETHER IN THE CITY AND SURROUNDING AREAS	13
BULGARIA	15
ACTIVE CIVIL SOCIETY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	15
GLOBAL SOLIDARITY BASED ON VOLUNTEERING, TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATED DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES	16
EDUCATION - A PATH TO SPIRITUAL AND SUSTAINABLE FUTURE.....	17
CLEAN NATURE FOR A BETTER QUALITY OF LIFE.....	18
CZECH REPUBLIC	19
FROM PHYSICAL ACTIVITY TO ELECTRICITY	19
CANNABIS UTOPIA.....	20
SOCIETAL RESET	21
INSECTS – THE DISH OF THE FUTURE.....	22
DENMARK	24
EUCRES - EU COLLABORATION FOR RECYCLE SYSTEMS.....	24
ASSETS OF THE PLANET ON THE SCHOOL CURRICULUM	24
THE SUSTAINABLE CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS.....	25
SUSTAINABLE ELECTRONICS	25
FINLAND	26
URBAN FARMING	26
SUSTAINABLE LIVING ENVIRONMENT, SUSTAINABLE VALUES.....	27
DISTRIBUTED SMALL-SCALE ENERGY GENERATION IN MAINSTREAM WITHIN 30-40 YEARS.....	28
VISION OF QUALITY.....	30
GERMANY	31
NEW WAYS FOR SUSTAINABLE EDUCATION	31
CONFLICT FREE DISTRIBUTIVE JUSTICE.....	31
RECOGNITION, RETHINKING AND RESPONSIBLE GOVERNANCE / ACTION	32
NEW SUSTAINABLE ENERGY ECONOMY	32

ITALY	34
NETWORK FOR A WORLD AS HOME	34
BEAUTY WILL SAVE THE WORLD	34
HOMO FABER.....	35
THINK COLOURED.....	36
POLAND	37
UNION OF THE EARTH – WORLD WITHOUT THE BORDERS	37
EDUCATION=AWARE CITIZEN=AWARE SOCIETY=SUSTAINABILITY	37
SOCIETY OF UNDERSTANDING (EMPATHIC)	39
HUMAN WORLD.....	40
PORTUGAL	42
HEALTHY LIVING.....	42
LIVING IN COMMUNITY.....	42
Eco ² SOCIAL INDUSTRY IN 2050	43
ENERGY FOR HUMANITY AND ECOSYSTEMS PRESERVATION	44
SLOVENIA	45
SUPPORTER OF BODY AND MIND [IPHA – INTELLIGENT PERSONAL HEALTH ADVISER].....	45
DEVELOPMENT OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND IMPROVEMENTS OF THE EXISTING IN HARMONY WITH NATURE AND SOCIETY ..	46
FACING IMMIGRATION OF NATIONS.....	47
SHARENGY – SHARING RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES	48
SELF-SUPPLY WITH HEALTHY FOOD	49
UNITED KINGDOM	51
REDUCING TRAFFIC CONGESTION THROUGH THE CREATION OF GREEN TRANSPORT CORRIDORS AND THE PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF OPEN AND RECREATIONAL SPACES.....	51
FOOD FOR ALL	51
ECO-PRENEURSHIP – SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS FOR THE FUTURE	52
ECO CREDITS	53

Austria

Sustainable agriculture

Short description

Sustainable agriculture is an agriculture using resources in such way that future generations will not face disadvantages. It secures the healthy growing and production of food for the EU's population. Other aspects are the preservation of the countryside and the improvement of animal welfare.

Long Description

What are the benefits of this vision? For whom?

Benefits for the environment:

- better soil through humus texture
- biological pest control
- enhancing bio-diversity
- climate protection
- animal welfare
- preservation of the countryside
- no groundwater contamination
- no food speculation

Benefits for farmers:

- quality & uniqueness of products
- biological pest control -> less chemical products needed, therefore less harm for health
- fair equalisation of (market) competition
- more jobs
- less dependence
- alternative distribution models
- no groundwater contamination
- no food speculation
- decreased bureaucracy

Benefits for consumers:

- better soil
- quality & uniqueness of products
- fair equalisation of (market) competition -> fair pricing
- cost transparency
- less dependence on imports and industrial food products
- alternative distribution models
- preservation of the countryside
- no groundwater contamination
- no food speculation

Benefits for industry:

- adaption and specialisation on high-quality products

What are the negative repercussions of the vision? On whom?

Negative consequences for industry: sales decrease of

- chemical fertilisers
- pesticides

- antibiotics
- genetically modified plants & animals
- hybrid seeds
- patented seeds
- hormones

Negative consequences for consumers:

- possible supply shortfalls
- risk of increased prices for certain products

What is necessary for this future?

Knowledge (transfer):

- kindergartens
- schools
- public relations
- families
- (internet) discussion boards
- social networks

Policies:

- framework
- decrease of bureaucracy
- revaluation of the job “farmer”
- fair equalisation of (market) competition

Resources:

- fair equalisation of (market) competition
- education
- free internet

Skills:

- self-responsibility (farmers, consumers)

Society of potential capacities

Short description

Empowering people to enable self-responsibility and fostering their potential capacities for a participation in society built upon one’s own initiative.

Long Description

What are the benefits of this vision? For whom?

- The emancipation/self-empowerment of people strengthens their responsibility towards society. This includes increased motivation for important tasks. The promotion of one-self and one-selves potentials is important.
- Through the strengthening of self-esteem individuals dare to live up to their potentials and to claim their rights.
- Interdependencies face more just agreements because people can now deal at eye-level.
- Unattractive jobs will be paid better.

What are the negative repercussions of the vision? On whom?

- The economic sector has no more submissive servants at hand.
- The elites/better-off/upper class loses its hegemony.

What is necessary for this future?

- An empowerment of to date un-powered people. The abolishment of class-specific devaluation/depreciation of labour/work important for the community/society.

Knowledge:

- availability of good, free methods for analysis of competencies
- no more information deficits, e. g. in the case of human rights

Policies:

- a change of the educational system by fostering talents and strengths and opportunities to find one owns potentials
- open schooling system (no classes in primary schools)

Resources: socio-economic security (e. g. basic income)

1/2 day labour

Short description

Standardised work hours/labour time will be 4 hours per day or 20 hours per week on average, depending on the type of labour and person.

Any other work/labour regulations etc. remain as they are today.

By avoiding harmful work/labour we as a society gain lots of potential for worthwhile work/labour. More than 70 % of the earlier work/labour time was not to the benefit of the society.

Long description

What are the benefits of this vision? For whom?

- more life time for personally fulfilling activities, more time for self-fulfilment
- stronger family ties
- people have more time to be politically active
- better psychological/mental and physical health
- better working morale
- more efficient work through more intense arrangement
- more meaningful work, because it is less harming

What are the negative repercussions of the vision? On whom?

- companies leave Europe
- business plan needed (this may cost)
- potentially more organisation needed (co-ordination, enrolment, etc.)
- less social interaction in day-work context

What is necessary for this future?

Politics:

- general acknowledgment and understanding of the vision and why it is so urgent/important
- laws and regulation for the new working situation: e.g. maximum work time (so people do not work double the time to earn double the money)

- a plan to interest companies in the regulations change to avoid a corporate run (increased productivity = decreased labour costs, economics of ALL companies change by the same proportions, change of prices along customer needs)

Resources (a rough estimation):

Presupposition: at an employment rate of 20% and an increased productivity by 20% and parallel reduction of weekly labour time to 20 hours around 44% of workplaces will be missing.

1. We can either decrease the input by a) technological innovation, b) methodological innovation (co-operation and joint resource use of all companies in an administrative district)
2. Or we can increase the output by a) increasing sales quantity (new customers or new markets), b) specialisation (missing workplaces can be covered by work programmes to ensure EU-wide full employment across all member states)

Another possibility is to reduce workplaces to just the needed, not harmful, and purposeful ones insofar needed to cover all needed labour.

Skills: We need the general understanding that a 4-hour work day is a lot more pleasant and long-term more productive and pleasing than an 8-hour work day. Regardless of how much virtual capital is being produced by senseless labour.

Distributive justice of essential resources

Short description

The just distribution of resources considered essentials of life, supplying basic needs, is a human right.

Long description

The just distribution of resources is about the access to and use of e.g. water, healthy nutrition, housing, clothing, energy, education and knowledge, mobility, health care (both physical and mental), financial minimal living standards. These resources must not be supplied by profit-oriented companies.

What are the benefits of this vision? For whom?

- no more existential fears
- securing of social freedom instead of social unrest and war(s)
- improved personal freedom of choice and personal satisfaction, e.g. through more time for family, associations, hobbies, honorary posts
- family-friendly living conditions
- facilitates personal talents and fosters innovation long-term
- reduction of environmental stress from traffic through less work related traffic. What are the negative repercussions of the vision? On whom?
- misuse of power by other hard-to-grasp reprisals
- significant changes of laws
- collapse of the known economic and social system: change may trigger fear among people/organisations currently profiting or potentially threatened by the change, e. g. fear of (individual) negative consequences.

What is necessary for this future?

Knowledge: promotion of the human right to life-long distributive justice: raising awareness and responsibility to claim this human right, to point out deficits, and to participate in the development of distributive justice

Policies: allocation of subsidies along the principles of distributive justice: o no subsidies for conglomerates

Skills:

- abolition of lobbying if against the principles of distributive justice, disempowerment of profit-

- oriented enterprises: no speculation businesses
- democratic and professional controlling institutions, decision-makers may be recalled anytime by citizens if their actions have been against the principles of distributive justice
- destruction of current power system leads to resistance from beneficiaries and decision-makers of the current, unfair system.

The happy life. Healthy and contending life as the driver of a holistically sustainable development

Short description

Consuming, owning, climbing social ladders, or craving for recognition is not what makes us happy, but rather a healthy and contending life. We recognise the world we live in as a holistic system evenly containing the good and the bad. Success means living a life in balance between the two poles and not the accumulation and exploitation of resources.

Long Description

What are the benefits of this vision? For whom?

We live a happy and contending life in a circular flow economy based on:

- self-fulfilment
- happiness
- deceleration / a pace of grace

Content citizens lower costs for the society, live healthier, and work more productive. More transparency brings with it distributive justice. Interdependencies are in focus. We do not complain but instead take action ourselves. In our economy many more people feel themselves appropriate for their jobs, are more motivated, and thus create better results at work. This all leads to a better environment/surroundings. In our society the livelihoods are improved in many ways. Changed values lead to a sustainable environment and society through market mechanisms and changed behaviour of people. Limited resources are being less exploited. This helps future generations (human capital) and the exploited resources.

What are the negative repercussions of the vision? On whom?

- It is unclear, what happiness means to the individual person and what measures need to be taken.
- Not all people can live up to the expectations of the happy and contending life.
- Yesterday's institutions and lobbies needed to be forced to give up their influence and power (consumerism and money).
- Established structures (our consumption focus in society) need lots of time to be changed.
- Short-term welfare decrease through value shift/change.

What is necessary for this future?

Knowledge:

- indicating/monitoring through science
- facilitation of self-responsibility and self-fulfilment

Policies:

- legal implementation
- education initiatives
- include ethics and moral reasoning into education and political thinking
- we have established the economy for the common good
- we have change the educational system towards the happy life vision

- we have established the happiness index
- individualised framework structures

Resources:

- socialisation processes
- education towards self-responsibility

Skills:

- perspective of the *raison d'être* instead of pre-cooked measures
- apprehensive education and intense focus on ethical and moral education (social behaviour)

Belgium

The city my home / home in the city

Short description

The city belongs to the citizens. The city is a **unity of multiple villages**. All necessary functions are nearby and within reach for all citizens. Consequently, the environment is impacted to a minimum extent.

Long description

The city expands: more and more people come from the countryside to the city to live in the city. Accordingly, the area of the city provides the increasing number of citizens with their (basic) needs. In order to do so, the city is **nearby** and **accessible** for all citizens.

With regards to **nearness**, the city contains a number of villages. The metaphor of villages in a city implies that the following **functions and services** are only 15 minutes away from citizens' houses via the use of sustainable transport:

- Shops: bakery, butcher, vegetable and fruit stall
- Elementary school
- Doctor
- Park
- Bar
- Neighborhood center
- Municipal services
- Intersection of public transport

With regard to **accessibility**, the city contains a number of city functions. The following **functions and services** are only 1 hour away from citizens' houses via the use of sustainable public transport:

- Work
- Hospital
- Secondary school and higher education
- Shopping
- Specialized services
- Cultural activities
- HoReCa
- Sports infrastructure and competition
- Graveyard
- Assisted care centres

What are the benefits associated with the vision?

The closeness and accessibility of all those functions and services has a number of advantages. First, the **distance** to all services decreases. Second and consequently, the use of fossil fuels and other types of **energy for transport** decreases. Third, **ribbon development** is avoided and stopped. Fourth, **living together** is stimulated. Fifth, **more green** in the city. Six, **local** economic activities are stimulated. Seven, social **cohesiveness** is strengthened.

What are the negative repercussions of this vision?

Besides advantages, the closeness and accessibility of all those functions and services also has a number of disadvantages or consequences. First, it is very difficult to change **spatial planning** from one day to

another. The functions and services mentioned above are not so easy transferable to other locations due to the path dependency of current spatial planning. Especially with regard to transform a city centre into a village is difficult because of that reason. Creating villages around the city is therefore more feasible. Second, **money and other resources** are needed.

What is necessary for this future?

We identified five important elements that are needed for our vision. The first element is **room for experiments**. Unoccupied buildings, such as the space above shops in the city centre, could provide the room necessary for experiments. **Effective public transport** is the second element. The third element relates to the importance of a **leader** (the mayor). The leader is inspiring, enthusiast and convincing, someone who facilitates and supports the policy. Fourth, city villages take up city functions and such cannot be concentrated out of the city. Fifth, **public support** among citizens and policy-makers is the final important element.

Urban farm

Short description

The urban farm(s) bring people together to do organic farming. Inhabitants and students of the city, all are welcome to cooperate in the urban farm(s).

Long description

What are the benefits associated with the vision?

In and around the city students, children and inhabitants of the city come together in public urban farms to **farm organic products** in order to fulfil their own needs of vegetables and fruits. Besides farming organic vegetables and fruits, the urban farm(s) have other functions. It is a place where inhabitants, students and children can **meet**, where they can **learn** about and **practice** organic farming and healthy food. The land of the urban farm(s) is the property of the city. It is up to the inhabitants and students to decide whether to become a member of the urban farm. A **member** of the urban farm pays a rent for the land where he or she can farm organically. A member is responsible for maintaining and farming his/her piece of land or garden. A member has the freedom to choose what type of vegetables, fruit, herbs or others he/she plants. A member is responsible to purchase seeds or plants him/herself.

What is necessary for this future?

Other **materials** like a well to catch and store rain, a conservatory or a fence are provided by the city administration.

For each urban farm, a **coach or gardener** is appointed by the city and/or by the members of the urban farm. The gardener instructs the members about organic farming in the common garden and ensures every member follows the rules. The gardener is also responsible for keeping away pests. Besides a common vegetable garden, other common pieces of land are used for planting fruit trees or for keeping chickens. Depending on the rules agreed upon by every member of the city garden, the harvest of all the gardens is for everyone and distributed among members in one case, or only the harvest of one piece of land is for the member that rents that piece of land in the other case. In case the harvest of all gardens is a common good, the gardener sets up a **communication system**, e.g. colour banners, to inform the members about the harvesting process. A red banner, for example shows that the vegetables are still growing; a yellow banner shows that members can harvest but only the ripe pieces; a green banner shows that members can harvest all vegetables in that garden. Another communication system, e.g. an app or mailbox, will be used by the gardener to inform members about what could be improved in their garden, when lessons will be organized in the common garden, etc. When members abandon their garden and did not respond to the warnings given by the gardener, the lease agreements will be stopped.

What are the negative repercussions of this vision?

A possible negative outcome is the increasing **pressure on available land** in and around the city. It might be a good solution to set up decentralized and different big and small urban farms. That way an urban farm will also be reachable for every citizen. Another issue is time. Organic farming and organizing urban farms is **time demanding**. Other issues that need to be carefully looked at in advance are how the urban farm will deal with **risks** such as weather and students that leave the city during the summer. In the long term, the development of urban farms might impact **farmers and supermarkets**. Part of their sales will disappear when citizens will cover their own basic needs in terms of food products.

More green in the city

Short description

More green in the city. More green in the city enables a **liveable and harmonious society**. Moreover, it brings citizens closer together.

Long description

The largest part of our population lives in cities or urban areas. Current cities are characterized by too much concrete, which negatively impacts the **wellbeing** of citizens and the **gross local happiness**. More green in the city that is visible and accessible for all citizens improves the quality of life in the city in multiple ways:

- More **open and public spaces** accessible for all citizens. **Parks** and **fallow land** are utilized by citizens. The city administration is responsible to make an inventory of all fallow land and investigates through a **participatory method** that involves all citizens the ideal new (green) function for every piece of fallow land.
- More **trees** and other **plantation and vegetation** that is **nearby and accessible** for every citizen
- **Green roofs**
- More green in the **streets**
 - Pleasant and green house fronts with climbing plants, other plants or painted house fronts
 - Smaller streets with less motorized vehicles so that there is space for front gardens. Citizens are encouraged to take care of their front garden by a competition organized by the city administration.
- **Water**: the 'Dijle' is visible and accessible for citizens through promenades. Citizens can enjoy the water in the city.
- Less road transport in the city centre to decrease greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and **air pollution**.

What are the benefits associated with the vision?

More green in the city has many advantages. The most important advantage is that multiple green **meeting places** that are nearby and accessible to all citizens boost the **community spirit**. The city will also become more attractive and therefore boost **tourism**. A third important benefit is the creation of local employment because local citizens design, build and maintain the green public places.

What are the negative repercussions of this vision?

Besides advantages, more green in the city also has a number of disadvantages. The first disadvantage is the possibility of **freeriding**. Second, storms can **damage** trees and houses. An ex ante investigation will shed light on where it is recommended to plant trees and where it is recommended to plant lower vegetation. Third, if citizens will not be held responsible to purchase, cultivate and maintain the green public spaces, the city administration needs to provide a **budget and resources**.

What is necessary for this future?

- **Behaviour:** the mentality of citizens has changed. Citizens attach importance to the green open and public spaces and respect common goods. This aspect becomes an important element in children's **education**. Besides respecting and valuing green open and public spaces.
- **Knowledge:** citizens know how to maintain nature.

Optimal living together in the city and surrounding areas

Short description:

The vision 'optimal living together in the city and surrounding areas' puts emphasis on people and the physical setting of people.

Long description:

What are the benefits associated with the vision?

The vision contains a number of **components** that when combined and realized result in ideally living together. The citizens of the city and surrounded areas benefit from:

- Renovated houses, energy-saving houses, social housing projects, low and high-rise buildings
- Education system in which all schools located in Leuven participate bases upon the principle of education for everyone and lifelong learning
- Investments in the local middle class
- Investments in local agriculture
- Efficient and affordable healthcare system
- Production and sale of goods and services for and by the local level
- Public spaces, parks, community gardens, community farms
- Efficient mobility (less cars where possible)

All these components result in a society with a good quality of life, where there is room and space for both young and old citizens and diversity from all kinds. The benefits are self-evident and for all citizens that live in the city and its surrounding areas.

The most important results or consequences of optimal living together are **self-development** and **commonality**. Citizens are able to **develop their own personalities** through acceptance by other citizens of the city and its surrounding areas. Citizens are stimulated to be **creative**. **Experiments** are not prohibited or discouraged ex ante but allowed and evaluated ex post. Citizens are allowed to do what they like to do – carry out activities based **upon their capabilities and interests** – and practice it **locally**. Production and sales are held locally after an investigation of what the city really needs. Creative experiments carried out by the citizens based upon their capabilities and interests in a city and surrounding areas where production and distribution is held locally have a positive effect on the environment and the people living in the city and surrounding areas.

What is necessary for this future?

The members of our group do not share the same opinion about what is necessary to realize the vision. We did not come to a consensus. In the following paragraphs we therefore talk about two sub-visions when it comes to requirements or conditions for this vision. In the first sub-vision much emphasis is put on money and financial means. Citizens need to be encouraged to work more conform to people's own capacities. To encourage people **to work**, the unemployment allowances decrease. In the second sub-vision good practices like citizen budgets, community budgets, Rescoop (an initiative launched by the Federation of groups and cooperatives for renewable energy), Landgenoten (a cooperative that purchases land that is rent to bio-farmers), community land trust and local money are scaled up. To ensure those **good practices become more widespread**, regulation and laws are adapted. Currently, regulation and laws hinder the possibility to upscale those good practices. **Adjusted regulation** facilitates initiators of new ideas and innovations. With the help of, for example, multi-stakeholder-cooperatives that attract (**not bank related**)

money, citizens' initiatives that improve the well-being of citizens or that tackle climate change are enabled. By enabling the **upscaling of citizens' initiatives, complementary systems** are established next to market-driven systems. Such non market-driven systems remove valuable goods like nature, farmland and knowledge among others, from the market system to ensure the **value benefits the community** instead of businesses or individuals. That way, the community both pays for and benefits from the value.

Bulgaria

Active civil society for sustainable development

Short description:

Sustainable development is a product of an efficient society. Society focuses on the universal and essential. There is considerable emphasis on civic education, which must pursue results rather than norms. In order to foster the development of civil society, independent thinking is taught through interactive teaching methods. It is in the school where learning about environment and natural way of living is fostered. Increasing the role of "non-teachers" who are the main driver in civic education. During the learning process, students participate in extracurricular courses (according to their interests), which are managed by NGOs.

Effective forms of civil control over the government and parliament activities are gradually introduced. Sustainability is based on continuity in the transmission of knowledge between generations. Decision-making is based on citizen consultation, starting from the local level, and is subsequently developed and introduced as bills in parliament. This happens most effectively through online/technology platforms. The state allocates responsibilities to NGOs, thus sharing responsibility and making its administration more effective. Young people participate in civic processes by various methods, particularly regarding the environment.

What are the benefits associated with it? For whom?

- Mannered and educated young generation that is active and informed
- Increasing public confidence in the institutions - would contribute to more effective public participation
- Bulgaria will be more attractive for talented, knowledgeable and active young people
- A policy that meets much more the true interests of citizens
- Tolerance for diversity

What are the negative repercussions of this future? For whom?

- Risk of concentration of power in a particular area – lobbying
- More difficult decision-making
- Impossibility for people who prefer not to participate, to take advantage of the existing opportunities
- Difficulties in institutional adaptation

What is necessary for this future (knowledge, policies, resources, skills)?

- Presence of political will for a change
- Immediate change in the education system
- Specialist experts are demanded
- Enthusiastic and capable human resources
- Access to information
- Access to financial resources

Global solidarity based on volunteering, technological development and regulated distribution of resources

Short description

Solidarity is a “super good” - commitment of many countries wishing to improve living standards. The richer and more advanced to assist the poorer and needy. Unity in setting common goals and in addressing common global problems. Volunteering develops to high levels - desire and free choice to carry and support activities for the common good, without financial incentives. Mutual assistance will be commonplace - we will not be indifferent to problems that do not influence us directly and we will be ready to help.

In the economy, it is mostly small businesses that are being stimulated in order to develop entrepreneurship. Responsible business and economic actors proliferate, and are committed to global development. At the same time, the importance of the financial resource for global development is being reduced at the expense of other resources – human, natural and technical, so that it is not money that is above all, but people (including nature) and their values instead.

Global mobility is a reality - groups of people from all countries visit freely the current conflict zones (such as Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan), work there, boost their personal development. Treatment to many diseases is available and people are coping with them.

There is a serious boost in the development of technology (such as 3D and 4D printers) and innovations.

What are the benefits associated with it? For whom?

- Equality between people around the world – global society.
- Quality and length of life will increase, while mortality will decrease.
- Access to food and various other goods will make people less prone to conflicts. In other words, security will increase, conflicts and terrorism will be reduced, etc.
- Efficient use and allocation of resources is a key factor with both economic and environmental benefits.

What are the negative repercussions of this future? For whom?

- The risks are that certain richer and educated societies such as the US and EU will conquer territories and exploit resources at the expense of local populations. Subsequently the population will be also exploited.
- Manipulation of the ignorant and the less educated.
- Green washing and false campaigns.
- Issues and imbalances with birth rates – over birth rate in Asia and low birth rate in the EU.

What is necessary for this future (knowledge, policies, resources, skills)?

We defy the assumption that currently resources are scarce and we are all competing for food, water, energy, money, etc.:

- Human resources – education and access to information should be developed.
- Natural resources – water, oil, air – more technologies for the efficient use of these resources to be developed. For example, to process salt water from the sea and use it for irrigation of agricultural areas.
- Innovations are not only technological, but also social. New models of learning, working and spending free time will be invented/developed.

Regulation of certain sectors or resources – resources to be used and disseminated to the population not only on market principles, but also on solidarity principles.

UN and other international organizations to be more active in making policies and to have principles for following these policies. To have more incentives for individual countries to participate in the formulation

of these policies.

More effective systems for education and development of key skills should be developed – based on volunteering.

The exploitation of resources (such as deposits of precious metals, oil, diamonds) should be regulated globally – rules of reinvesting a certain % of the profit generated through the sale of these resources in the respective country to be introduced. Thus, to focus on the regional development – training and development of the population, healthcare, etc.

Education - a path to spiritual and sustainable future

Short description

Education in the future is considered a value for all people and representatives of various social and ethnic groups. It is a prerequisite for the full development and realization of the economic, political and social life, and is also the main priority in government policy. Education is accessible and free for all from a very early age.

Education system includes beautiful, bright, spacious, colourful, clean buildings and gardens, technologically advanced equipment, various sports facilities, allowing the development of comprehensive interests. Teaching and learning by doing are equally supported and realised, including through interactive forms, games, etc. Teachers are competent and motivated with vocation and love for the profession, respected and well rewarded by society. At the same time, the education system is based on the balance between theory and practice, and includes a variety of specialties responding to the needs of society, allowing for deployment of human potential and fulfilment in life. Curricula are tailored to the biological development of human beings, the peculiarities of the age and maturity. The arts and the relationship to nature are heavily represented. Objectives include building spirituality, values, abilities and attitudes that promote social responsibility and concern for others and for the future. Citizens have an attitude for lifelong learning.

What are the benefits associated with it? For whom?

- Spiritually developed and highly educated society, united by moral values.
- Utilization of the economic potential for increasing GDP, integration of minority groups in political, social and economic life.
- Everyone is useful for himself/herself and for all in a cohesive society.
- Understanding and acceptance of differences.
- Creating a spirit of cooperation – “you AND me”.
- Nurturing reasonable and responsible consumption of scarce resources with a thought for the future generations.
- Creating innovations with a thought of the effects of their use.
- Developing skills related to extracting knowledge from information and to making decisions.

What are the negative repercussions of this future? For whom?

Limiting the possibility for manipulation by businesses and politicians.

What is necessary for this future (knowledge, policies, resources, skills)?

- Changes in the legal system.
- Funding.
- Change in public attitude towards education, educated people and those who are different.
- Respect for teachers and the whole educational community.
- Knowing and respecting the laws of nature.

Clean nature for a better quality of life

Protected animal and plant species (biodiversity)

Use of alternative energy sources – no energy that pollutes; using only renewable energy sources; use of hybrids and environmentally friendly vehicles. People take care of nature - more forests, clean water sources, clean soil, Bio-food and developed bio-agriculture. Global coordinated policies between countries in the field of environment.

What are the benefits associated with it? For whom?

- Healthy people, increasing the length of life
- Cleaner air
- Preventing climate change
- Species conservation, biodiversity conservation worldwide
- Less natural disasters
- Sustainable future

What are the negative repercussions of this future? For whom?

- Reduction of profits of some businesses (e.g. skiing)
- Some large corporations
- Unemployment in the short term

What is necessary for this future (knowledge, policies, resources, skills)?

- With regard to unemployment – re-qualification;
- Effective implementation of laws in the field of environment;
- Improvement of the legislative framework in terms of ecology – on national, European and global level; clear criteria for industrial production; tougher penalties for offenders;
- Subsidizing bio-production and reducing bureaucracy in the field;
- Highly developed civil society as a control mechanism for compliance with laws;
- Changes in people's thinking in terms of environmental protection (sanctions, fostering values in the family, the role of the education system);
- Establishing waste recycling plants, waste processing, composting;
- Development of new technologies for the production of biodegradable products;
- Investments and development of new technologies;
- Investing in biotechnology (e.g. food, agriculture);
- Programmes stimulating the engagement of young people in agriculture;
- Science: focused on practice; not be an end in itself; to link research institutions with industry; transfer of knowledge and shared practices;
- Encouraging corporate social responsibility and promoting environmental initiatives in the business sector and the field of NGOs.

Czech Republic

From physical activity to electricity

Inspired by hope of better quality, healthier and active lifestyle + fear of resource scarcity

Short description:

In the future people will be much more physically active, which will result in higher physical and psychological resistance. Additionally, the kinetic energy generated by people would be harnessed and used for electricity production, thus becoming the next generation of renewable energy source.

What are the benefits of this vision? For whom?

Economic

- Energy savings through people's efforts to support energy production
- Captured energy can be fed back to national grid, traded (sold or exchanged) or used for individual needs to generate financial benefits
- Emergence of novel green technologies to capture energy from human activity
- Revitalization of agriculture thanks to widespread promotion of healthy diets for a more physically active population
- Increasing country's energy self-sufficiency and resource efficiency

Environmental

- Saving scarce non-renewable energy resources
- Supporting government in reaching CO2 emission targets

Social

- Physical and psychological endurance – increasing the happiness index of the population
- Strong socio-cultural incentives to become physically active
- Group activities would result in more energy being produced while improving the social life of the population
- Tackling obesity and chronic diseases

What are possible negative consequences of this vision?

- Overpopulation – people will live healthier for longer; decrease in death toll
- Loss of profits for pharmaceutical industries
- Low number of medical visits/appointments (unemployment of health practitioners)
- Less focus on educational/intellectual and cultural activities (reading, theatre, exhibitions, etc.)
- People devoted mainly to sport activities

What is required for achieving this future? (knowledge, policies, resources, skills, etc.)

Policies

- Develop public and community sport clubs; equivalent to Czech TJ Sokol
- Orient government investments and subsidies towards the development and deployment of relevant infrastructure (e.g. interconnecting sport facilities into an integrated power grid)
- Promote incentives from gyms and sport clubs – e.g. collecting credits per watt of energy produced and paying your subscription with the credits or selling it to national grid, etc.

Knowledge and skills

- Increased awareness of the health benefits of physical activities (through advertisements, 24/7 TV channels/series, etc.)
- Nurturing and encouraging sport and physical activities in schools (from early childhood)

Resources

- Fund research and technology development on kinetic and vibration power generation
- Invest on innovative technologies and devices that support harnessing of kinetic energy

Cannabis utopia

Inspired by the fear of pharmaceutical companies controlling health and social care systems

Short description:

The use of cannabis plant would become widespread across healthcare industry and all sectors of economy. Its use for medical or other purposes would be determined according to the composition and content of THC (tetrahydrocannabinol).

What are the benefits of this vision? For whom?

Economic

- Links to other industries (agriculture, health, entertainment)
- Tax revenues from retail sales of cannabis-based products
- Eliminating prohibition enforcement costs
- Generating new jobs

Environmental

- Greener cities with cannabis plantations both outdoors and indoors
- Collectively maintained eco-systems due to effective and responsible use of cannabis plants
- Stimulating the alternative energy industry to support the power intensive indoor growing of marijuana plants
- Producing paper from cannabis instead of cutting down trees thus protecting forests and wildlife inhabitants
- Cannabis plant does not attract many insects thus its cultivation does not require intensive use of pesticides
- Most hemp-derived products are renewable and biodegradable
- Clean and renewable energy source used in biomass production

Social

- Natural medication used to suppress cancer, reduce blood pressure, inhibit HIV, as a painkiller, and many more.
- Natural food ingredient – cannabis provides nutritious proteins
- Combating depression and anxiety thus improving mental state of the population
- Individual utilization of cannabis, according to personal needs
- Access to regulated and safe cannabis-based products

This vision is good for all people who want to help the environment, themselves and at least partially reduce the dependency on large pharmaceutical corporations.

What are possible negative consequences of this vision?

- Reducing profit and influence of large companies in textile, paper, petroleum, pharmaceuticals, and other industries.

What is required for achieving this future? (knowledge, policies, resources, skills, etc.)

Policies

- Formulate and adopt supporting legislation
- Support for farmers who grow cannabis
- Distribute cannabis for medical and other purposes

Knowledge and skill

- Social awareness and political will
- Behavioural change towards cannabis (i.e. recognising its benefits)
- Research into health and other socio-economic benefits of cannabis

Resources

- Establish reasonable quotas of public land and space use for cannabis production

Societal reset

Inspired by the fear of overgrowing and unsustainable moral crisis in Europe

Short description:

Back to nature and traditional values; move away from individualism. People consider planet as a social heritage and contribute to a common good of the entire planet and its population.

What are the benefits of this vision? For whom?

Economic

- The use of environmental technologies
- Limiting the economic impact of multinational companies

Environmental

- Respect towards nature and animals

Social

- Improved quality of life
- Moving away from individualism and selfishness
- Focus on improving interpersonal relationships and communication
- A shift in values (respect for life, the emphasis on moral values)
- Changing attitude towards money and accumulation of material goods in general
- Intuitive sustainability in all aspects of live
- No more citizen panels needed!!!

What are possible negative consequences of this vision?

- Loss of privacy as we move towards community living and improved interpersonal relationships
- Resistance from multinational companies

What is required for achieving this future? (knowledge, policies, resources, skills, etc.)

Policies

- Establish programmes and policies that support compassion and other values
- Elaborate laws to protect animals
- Eliminate casinos and gambling businesses
- Transform zoos into animal sanctuaries and ecosystems rather entertainment places
- Forbid and criminalise the manufacturing of weapons of all kinds (including toy ones)
- Promote new/different governance principles with increased public engagement
- Support environmental projects in the community

Knowledge and skill

- Ethical education of children
- Health, ecological and financial literacy of the population – taught at school from the early stages
- Enhance public awareness (through media)
- Compassion as a compulsory subject taught from nursery onwards
- Green/educational/ethical PC games for children
- Connectedness and continuity
- Increased political accountability of individuals

Resources

- Reduce environmental degradation and natural resources use
- Promote ethical consumerism

Insects – the dish of the future

Inspired by the fear of lack of food security and malnutrition

Short description: Replacing costly and often inadequate diet with nutritious insects.

What are the benefits of this vision? For whom?

Economic

- Breeding and producing insect-based food may offer new job opportunities, while reducing imports of food and other related activities
- Financial savings from reduced import of meat products
- Insects are easy to breed as they feed on debris and waste
- There are plenty of insects, which can be found throughout the planet and in any country

Environmental

- Breeding of insects does not produce CO₂ as part of livestock production and therefore do not contribute to global warming
- Achieving government emission target
- Decrease in meat production and consumption

Social

- Insects are healthy and contain large amounts of protein, while reducing the incidence of cardiovascular disease and other chronic conditions that are induced by red meat consumption
- There are possibilities of various modifications such as the consumption of insects in the form of nutritional cocktails, which are more visually attractive
- People can capture, keep and cook insects themselves, thus being self-sufficient
- Protection and respect for animals; reducing animal cruelty

What are possible negative consequences of this vision?

- Large number of insects needed to feed a person
- Potential fear and uncertainty towards novel products
- Low demand for meat products affecting meat production sector and international trade

What is required for achieving this future? (knowledge, policies, resources, skills, etc.)

Policies

- Promote standards and legislation for breeding and consumption of insects in the EU
- Develop regulations for the safe breeding and processing technologies
- Develop effective monitoring and quality control

Knowledge and skills

- Marketing and familiarization with insect-based products and services
- Thorough research on the impact of insects' consumption
- A cookbook with attractive recipes and images
- Societal reassurance and cultural/behavioural change

Resources

- Build a complete new infrastructure for breeding, storing, trading and consuming insects
- Develop human resources, i.e. a new workforce dealing with the supply and demand of insect-based products and services

Denmark

EUCRES - EU collaboration for recycle systems

Short description

EU's internal recycling market secures that all (waste) resources is optimally integrated in new production without loss of finite resources.

Long description

Advantages: By recycling our finite resources we will increasingly be able to sustain our current lifestyle for the future. The collaboration will make it profitable to recycle. It will create jobs and new markets.

Challenges: Requirements for products will inhibit the free market and create problems in relation to export.

Requirements: A political collaboration must secure:

- The quality of the output from recycling through certification of raw materials
- Requirements for product design so it is easier to separate and recycle
- There must be sorting systems that are simple and accessible for consumers and industry. The systems must secure uniform sorting-standards in the whole of EU (implementation shall be adapted to cultural differences).
- Development of technology: Technology that improves the percentage of recycled materials and the quality. Technology for better sorting/separation shall make it cheaper to recycle than to produce new things.
- There must be a system in place in relation to collection, sorting, transportation and the destination of the sorted materials in order to obtain the biggest possible rate of recycling.

Assets of the planet on the school curriculum

Short description

"World Education Foundation" is the owner and responsible for the programme (that receives support from UN, WHO, ILO etc.). All children receive at least seven years of education. To preserve the assets of the world for the future. Access to information for everybody – webpage on all languages.

Long description

Advantages: It is an advantage that knowledge creates opinions/action and provides a platform for common understanding. By investing in global education and worldwide information in the shape of a defined curriculum for school children (adapted to different levels). Uniform material in national language would be accessible for EVERYONE. A positive side effect is better common understanding among people.

Consequences: The negative consequences by wanting all nations on board is that it might lead to dominance of the lowest common denominator. The danger is that the wrong actors might seek to infiltrate WEF (World Education Foundation).

Requirements: To realise the vision WEF must create a charter of rules for those who shall implement the programme and provide the education. Since the material will be provided for them, it might be received positively.

The sustainable construction of buildings

Short description

The sustainable construction of buildings must be built on recyclable materials, and zero-energy houses with integration of technological solutions for the utilisation of bio-waste and wastewater with the possibility of multi-user facilities.

Long description

Advantages: Zero-energy houses – they might generate energy. Reuse of resources leads to savings of resources. Utilisation of bio-waste and wastewater integrated in the construction of buildings reduces the need for transportation of waste. Common facilities and sharing/swap systems reduces the use of resources.

Consequences: Less production requires a restructuring of the economic systems.

Requirements: Technology that enables utilisation of resources in construction of buildings.

Legislation. Investment in research and development.

Sustainable electronics

Short description

It is our vision that all electronics will be sustainable in the three following areas:

- Economically: For instance support for technological (sustainable) R&D
- Environmental: For instance reuse, materials, logistics
- Socially: For instance improved working conditions, improved working force

➔ This shall be implemented as a standard that producers, suppliers and sub suppliers commit to.

Long description

It is our vision that all electronics will be sustainable. For example, a producer of cell phones will be responsible for:

- Increasing and improving the working force and working conditions
- Sufficient protection when working with chemicals
- Products must be reusable, possible to repair and materials must be replaceable
- A return system must be available and applicable for both consumer and producer
- Dangerous materials must be handled with proper caution

Advantages: Minimizing the strain on ecosystems, creating a new market for sustainable development and products, increasing social responsibility and knowledge. Elimination of non-sustainable products.

Consequences: A large transition of markets leads to risk for less flexibility. It is costly.

Realisation requires: A demand for political will and regulation. A step-by-step implementation geographically and concerning products.

Finland

Urban farming

Short description:

Urban farming means farming on the roofs, balconies and gardens of urban cities. This would bring all spaces of cities into beneficial use. For houses with flat roofs, solar panels could be used as roofs and the greenhouses would be situated underneath them. Urban farming would bring more vibrancy and nature into urban environments. In addition, urban farming would create carbon sinks, which are needed in urban environments; it would contribute to local food production, and commit people to communal local activity, which transcends generations.

Long description:

Urban farming means farming on the roofs, balconies and gardens of urban cities. This would bring all spaces of cities into beneficial use. For houses with flat roofs, solar panels could be used as roofs and the greenhouses would be situated underneath them. Urban farming would bring more vibrancy and nature into urban environments. In addition, urban farming would create carbon sinks, which are needed in urban environments; it would contribute to local food production, and commit people to communal local activity, which transcends generations. Composts and geothermal heating would be utilised in order to get the needed energy for farming. Communal farming would increase sense of responsibility of common issues at the local level and it would create sense of 'we are together' -spirit, for example, in housing cooperatives and urban neighbourhoods. Farming would also have an important learning aspect, because it would bring issues related to nature and food production into the awareness of children and other groups living in cities and into their use. Efficient promotion of urban farming is related to dismantling of unnecessary regulation ('bureaucracy') at the level of municipalities. Urban farming should be taken into account in construction planning, regulations and new construction production. The needed resources would be secured by selling the products of farming.

The benefits include decrease in dust and pollution, decrease of shortness of breath (incl. asthma symptoms), and protection of immunity (as a result of 'playing with soil'). This would be beneficial for all and it would decrease the costs of health care. The benefits include also increase in local food production (incl. beehives resulting in honey). The products would be genuine local food, which could be sold to kindergartens, elderly people's centres and schools. Children would become familiar with plants and herbs (e.g., by studying and tasting them). Urban farming would result in increase in social activity and sense of community at the local level. Farming would be relatively easy to organise, because in a densely populated city there would always be someone with time to take care of the farming.

Farming wouldn't require new spaces. They would be accessible for different groups such as elderly people, families and physically disabled people. Urban farming would decrease costs and emissions related to transport – local food production wouldn't require movement to hypermarkets located far away, but would in contrast decrease needs to make groceries far away from one's home. Urban farming would not require commitment to regulation related to organic farming.

We did not find any evident negative repercussions of this future. There are some problems related to organising sufficient supervision. It is a risk that somebody destroys the farming plants, if supervision is not sufficient.

Efficient promotion of urban farming is related to dismantling of unnecessary regulation ('bureaucracy') at the level of municipalities. The opportunities for urban farming should be taken into account in construction planning, regulations and new construction production.

Urban farming requires that people are together responsible for common, local issues: e.g., that no one destroys the products of farming. Farming also requires active citizens and voluntary organisations who are interested in farming. Incentives for urban farming include opportunities to employ people to activities

related to farming, e.g., companies could rent out more space for farming. Residents and shareholders of housing cooperatives could be required to participate in active farming in order to be able to receive benefits related to it.

If activity is based on voluntariness, enough attention should be paid to maintain continuity. It may be problematic to maintain people's enthusiasm to participate in urban farming. Continuity and enthusiasm would be, however, important in order to raise children to take into account sustainable development. On the other hand, not all plants require active care – these kinds of plants could be located at the gardens and balconies of more passive citizens. A coordinator who is responsible for the urban farming in a city would also be necessary.

Sustainable living environment, sustainable values

Short description

Large part of people supports sustainable development, but cannot always realise it in practise. The political view of continuous economic growth created by business, excessive consumption, over emphasising the ideology of competitiveness and the crumbling of the sense of community in society is preventing the realisation of sustainable development. All people should be guaranteed a possibility to have sustainable environment and lifestyle. The change requires the shift in attitudes that can be supported by education.

Long description

A better quality of water and air benefits all people. The sustainable development on earth simply requires more sustainable lifestyles than the current ones. Large part of people supports sustainable development, but cannot always realise it in practise. The political view of continuous economic growth created by business, excessive consumption, over emphasising the ideology of competitiveness and the crumbling of the sense of community in society is preventing the realisation of sustainable development. All people should be guaranteed a possibility to have sustainable environment and lifestyle. The change requires the shift in attitudes that can be supported by education.

Ecological innovations:

- Streets can no longer be light through the night. Ecological innovations are required, for example street lighting that function with motion detectors.
- Earth heat should be utilised more efficiently.
- A more efficient utilisation and development of solar energy.
- Regulation of water, for example drinking water would not be used to flushing the toilet.
- The showers would go out automatically in swimming pools, in public saunas and in saunas of housing associations.
- Water meters would be obligatory in new apartments.
- Waste management would be organised with pipes, there would be pipes from houses into centralised waste facilities.
- Public transport would be supported, the vehicles of public transport would have a traffic light and lane advantage, pricing should be competitive.
- Motorways should have a use charge (month-, kilometre- and work-related-use –pricing).
- There should be bee nests, trees, branches, small gardens etc. in the cities.

Regulation should reach all activities, for example in building electricity lines and water pipes should be easily repairable without the whole house to need renovation simultaneously (cable and pipe channels).

The benefits emerging from this vision is a better quality of life and an improved mental wellbeing of people. A comfortable, safe and beautiful living environment supports the growth and wellbeing of children, families and communities. There are possibilities for hobbies (such as children's hobby clubs in schools) and activities that increase comfort.

A problem in the realisation of the vision is that it does not necessarily support economic growth. A barrier in the realisation could also be the giving up of material values and wellbeing. The vision can also be seen as

treating all people too much alike regardless of situation.

The vision could be brought forth for example with the following means: the wasting of raw materials and energy should be more regulated (laws, acts, taxation, control, sanctioning, incentives). The companies offering sustainable solutions should be supported through e.g. tax redemptions or grants. The society must support new innovation, that target energy saving and its efficient use. For example, if there is no well-functioning regulation in construction, the companies can decide what kinds of buildings will be built.

Value education: we should get rid of the ideology of competition and the values of materialism and voraciousness. The basis of value education is laid at home. Also in schools children should be taught the way, how to treat other people. Justice should be valued and bullying in schools should be stopped. Responsibility should also be increased – what should one do that people would take care of their lives without the social workers needing to interfere. Why do we need life style coaching for our everyday life?

Production logic: the politicians are the prisoners of business life. The production logic is emphasising new and change instead of quality and recycling. The necessary competition forces one to choose the cheapest option, which can be more expensive if the quality is bad.

Distributed small-scale energy generation in mainstream within 30-40 years

Short description:

Local small-scale energy production develops into mainstream away from the niche status. The public sector supports the small-scale energy production including improvements in energy efficiency. Small-scale energy production creates optimism and enthusiasm into the society, because citizens can be actors in the energy sectors and feel themselves successful in their endeavour, which enables the development of increased common good. The removal of bureaucratic barriers enables the growth of small-scale energy production. The support of the public sector is also needed through advice, information dissemination about available options and financial support.

Long description:

Local small-scale energy production develops into mainstream away from the niche status in single-family homes, apartment buildings and farmhouses as well as in industrial, municipal and business buildings. Technical solutions include e.g. solar heat collectors, PVs, ground and air heat pumps, mini wind turbines, biogas, wave energy and algae energy plants as well as other developing small scale energy production units complemented with energy efficiency improvements. The requirement is the support of the society to small-scale energy production in form of removal on bureaucratic barriers, financial public support, supply of advice and information.

Small-scale energy production spreads enthusiasm and optimism into the society because all citizens can take part into the production of energy and gain experiences of success, which supports the increased development of common good into the society. The citizens already have a very positive attitude towards small-scale energy production and even a small saving in their energy costs would motivate them to become small-scale energy producers.

Concrete ideas:

- Leveraging the consumption peaks of industry, shifting of loads between areas temporarily, which could be reached by offering cheaper energy when there is more renewable energy available and constraining from industrial consumption when there is less energy available by making it more expensive
- Biogas is the great opportunity of the future, because the constantly growing large cow houses produce a lot of biogas, which should be extracted from dung. That would benefit the farmer by bringing extra income through sales of biogas. In addition, the protection of drainage system

would be easier, because through processing of the dung it would be easier to extract e.g. phosphor.

- Extract energy from the landfills.

Future generations, people with asthma and the environment (such as the water system) will be the beneficiaries as well as the owners of buildings. In a key position are the public authorities in undoing the bureaucratic barriers and providing public support.

Distributed small-scale energy production is close to nontoxic form of energy production and it would reduce also small particle emissions. The units are so small that the societal risks are minor. The business activities emerging around small scale energy production and energy efficiency increases the employment locally and motivates SME's to install, maintain and to produce the equipment for micro production. A conglomerate Energy-Company could emerge to support the Finnish national economy.

Negative sides are the possible capacity problems, oversized dreams, unfair winnings, and strong opposition from the incumbent energy industry. However, the energy industry would still have a role, because the 30-40 years' timeframe is too short that self-sufficiency could be reached. So far, the barrier has been formed by the fact that the energy producers are large companies, which is due to the pursuit of great efficiency and security of supply. There is also uncertainty how much does the energy production of small-scale producer-consumers really influence on the system level. Easier would be therefore to focus support on large industrial buildings (such as rooftops for PV).

Challenge is the fact that some of the energy sources in Finland are seasonal (such as solar energy or wind energy), which requires optimization in the system level like e.g. connect areas large enough. The requirement is thus the establishment of a smart energy system that utilises all opportunities the technology can offer.

Requirements for the realisation of the vision:

- Supply of financial support
- Further advancements in wave energy, so that it could be utilised also in the Baltic sea
- Industry operates throughout the year, so the extra energy (e.g. heat) could act as energy source in the winter
- The state needs to support the change, because people have a strong resistance to change if it is something that they do not know. Change is frightening.
- Correct and honest information needs to be distributed also about negative aspects.
- An honest risk-benefit analysis needs to be delivered relating to individual solutions.
- Removal of bureaucratic barriers.
- The architecture of solar panels needs to be developed
- The education of architects to learn to take into account the micro-generation solutions in buildings
- Produce more information about the existing barriers, because the removal of barriers makes the solutions less expensive
- Provide information about how to reduce stakeholder and citizen opposition to change
- Proved experiences of use from other users or other countries.
- Support to businesses that supply and install equipment or systems.
- Ensure political will to realise the vision

About the need to financial support:

- Support courageousness, know-how and knowledge
- Support education, teaching and architecture with more resources.

Vision of quality

Short description

All activities are of high quality. Consumers should actively demand quality and buy quality goods and services or not buy at all. In response, retailing should offer quality products. High quality offerings would encourage the reduction of unnecessary consumption, be more environmentally friendly and a more economical choice in the long run. Committing to quality can be difficult for consumers and retailing alike, as it would transform consuming practices. Independent testing, reporting of its results and sanctions encourage to sell and buy quality.

Long description

All activities are of high quality. Consumers should actively demand quality and buy quality goods and services or not buy at all. In response, retailing should offer quality products. High quality offerings would encourage the reduction of unnecessary consumption, be more environmentally friendly and a more economical choice in the long run.

For the most part of high-quality products, consumers can afford to wait for their price reductions or make second hand purchases. Higher quality requirements would mean that it would be easier for stores to sell both new and second hand products, which in turn would require guaranteeing the reliability of product information.

The importance of quality is highlighted at the individual level, enhancing positive values such as satisfaction and well-being.

Committing to quality can be difficult for consumers and retailing alike, as it would transform consuming practices. High-quality products cost more, which reduces the demand and sales of new products, which in turn is apt to slow down economic growth. When buying products of high quality, there is less money to be spent on other purchases and one then has to buy of lesser quality or simply less.

Quality products are not willingly thrown away, so things pile up which inhibits recycling. The piling up of quality products is still a better thing than the building up of trash, because quality products can better be designed for recycling, reuse and serviceability.

Quality would be improved as a result of product development. Product development must aim for better quality, of which renewable and updatable parts are criteria. Independent testing, reporting of its results and sanctions encourage to sell and buy quality. Regulation is needed to support development and maintenance of high quality on the European markets.

As the life cycles of products become longer, the markets for second hand products grow. Demand for spare parts and maintenance services also increases, although prices for maintenance services should be lowered through taxation, for instance. It is important to pursue activities of high quality also on service markets and not just on markets for goods.

Germany

New ways for sustainable education

Aim of the vision is to create frameworks and possibilities for lifelong sustainable education and learning combined with knowledge management on European and international scale.

One opportunity to fulfil this aim is to transfer and integrate education modules for sustainability into the formal education system (from projects to systems), becoming compulsory educational objectives. The mandatory adoption as a school subject in courses and curriculum, coordinated at all levels and educational institutions, should follow. Schools, universities and other educational institutions should not be exclusively stationary educational units but rather combine different “media routes” or channels like virtual class rooms, blended learning, coaching and lectures so that the knowledge transfer occurs parallel through various channels.

Besides the transfer of the basics and competences for learning designs practical approaches and other creativity supporting measures (like urban gardening, repair cafes, etc.) will be integrated in the education curriculum to fulfil the aim of integral learning. Family centres, parent schools and community centres should be established to ensure lifelong sustainable learning for all ages and to facilitate exchange throughout educational institutions. To simplify the communication at European and global level a systematic multilingual education should be established.

The parents should be integrated in educational process of their children through binding “contracts for parents”. Also companies should be aware of their responsibilities to take over sustainable education in (further) vocational education and training.

Requirements: An adequate governmental framework should be established which integrates experts and citizens to define aims and elements in sustainable education. The education of trainers, teachers and coaches should be reformed. An exchange on European and international scale (worldwide learning) should be guaranteed through committees for the coordination of sustainable education.

Side-effects and risks: The power of interpretation by politics (of political parties) in forms of the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Länder (regional governments) could be a threat in case of extensive influence of the educational officers and representatives of the parents.

Conclusion: Sustainable education is accepted and implemented as a welfare-oriented element.

Conflict free distributive justice

The worldwide limited resources (peak oil and water, food, education, and others) have to be made accessible, distributed and sustainably and responsibly used in a fair way.

The aim of the vision is

- to create a peaceful cooperation of mankind
- to exchange knowledge, competences and skills in an intercultural way
- to reduce the dependence on absolute monopolies.

Side-effects: This will infect the profiteers and beneficiaries of recent producing and distribution systems and reduce their profit.

Requirements: The vision will become true with more mutual tolerance and respect, collaboration and

trusting each other. Sustainable and responsible consuming as well as a recycling and circular flow economy are the framework and the ground for this vision. Pure play and financial speculations without any creation of a productive value should be forbidden. There should be a harmonized international framework for tax, law and social systems. Non-ecological subsidies should be cut; normed food, monoculture and mass production should be reduced.

The basis is also collaboration and coming together of the different individual strengths.

Recognition, rethinking and responsible governance / action

It is necessary to take over responsibility for a sustainable European development as a paradigm for the global world in 30 to 40 years ahead. Objectives are a social balanced society and the protection of the quality of life for future generations. Focal points are the social aspects, not material facets. The benefit of this vision is a better life for all the people.

Side-effects: To realise this aim people have to rethink their life and behaviour. But rethinking or changing one's life is also eliciting anxiety.

Requirements: To make this vision happen the *citizens* have to get an increased awareness of sustainability and they have to be enlightened for it. All in all the citizens have to foster this development slow and steady, perseverance and power of endurance will be necessary to fulfil this vision.

Policy and economy will have a leading function and have to show their willingness for this vision by example. To achieve the vision there has to be transparency about the policies and the objectives and activities of the economy. Education and social competence have to be provided to foster the process of fulfilling the vision. Institutions, frameworks and sanctions have to be build / set up to ensure the objectives, the process and the results.

Conclusion: Necessary changes have to effectuate generally binding rules and regulations. Policy and economy have to act responsibly and sustainable, if they fail they have to be sanctioned.

New sustainable energy economy

Aim of this vision is to develop visions and ideas for the necessary rapid implementation of the energy transition.

Ways to reach the aim: The existing fossil energy sources should be consequently reduced. The use of nuclear energy should be completely renounced on an international level. Instead, renewable energy sources will be supported by politics and their expansion and technological development should be accelerated. If the vision is implemented, only renewable energy will still be used.

As a part of the restructuring process national energy production and supply is decentralized and new decentralized storage technologies are developed. Renewable energies are connected with each other so that they build together with new storage technologies the "virtual power plant". Through this technology the renewable energies from sun, wind and water are stable in a network and are able to secure the base load. The conventional energy sources, which were essential for energy supply until now, are no longer required. Big, monopolistic energy suppliers are no longer necessary and disappear from the market. Accompanying to this energy transition, comprehensive procedures for risk analysis as a part of development for the use of all energy sources are to be implemented by law.

Results from the above named measures: A result from the above named measures is the significant reduction of CO² emissions and substantially lower use of natural landscape. Also the tectonic problems by the use of black coal and problems with ground water (fracking) will disappear. All in all, it means a clean environment.

Benefit: Benefits are stable and low energy prices, no blackmailing of policy by major corporations anymore. Also, establishment of social peace while safeguarding the economic necessary conditions are guaranteed.

Side-effects: Temporary job losses are a side-effect, which could be compensated in medium-term through the transformation of the economy (conversion).

Requirements: Another side-effect is the effective citizen involvement on political scale. Wide financial contributions from the citizens under private investments will be reached through corporative models. There will be a transformation from the recent energy fees to private capital structures (along the lines of asset-creating capacities by employees and citizens). Big companies must be committed to save energy and to ensure a self-sufficient energy supply.

Conclusion – Towards a people’s energy: Energy production and energy supply is in the responsibilities of citizens (democratized). The necessary energy transformation is stable and low-priced without being ecologically damaging.

Italy

Network for a world as home

Short description

The aim of this vision is to create a network that can create connections among citizens. This network can be composed of organizations and informal groups already active in the promotion of low energy consumption, circular economy, ethical purchase and other groups active in the field of sustainability.

The benefit of this network is to foster the exchange of competences among groups, creating a system of mutual aid where each group can be supported and complementary to the other. Sustainability has to be included in the organization values and daily activities. This is why inside the network there will be a system for sharing goods and tools.

The network has an inclusive approach, especially towards newcomers, both groups and individuals. They have to feel the network and at a later stage, in general, the environment as their own. The network has to be open and resilient.

Long description

What are the benefits of the vision? For whom?

The benefit of this vision is that it supports the mutual aid among citizens. The mission of the network is the optimization of resources through the daily job activities. This approach shall generate the economic as well as pollution saving. The sharing of knowledge is the most important outcome of the network and allows starting of the new experience, improving the one already in place and building the brand new one. In addition, the network will help to reduce the risk of social marginality, to promote the respect to the territory and to put pressure on politicians and administrators.

What are the negative repercussions of the vision? On whom?

The risk of this network is the threat of misinterpreting the objectives due to the lack of availability of the members and the institutions involved to invest in a long-term perspective. The results of such a project are not immediate, and this can be a problem when funding is in question.

What is necessary for this future? (knowledge, policies, resources, skills etc)?

In order to implement such a network, it is needed to have a change of the cultural vision towards nature and environment in general, as well as towards the cooperation among citizens and associations.

It is needed to have facilitators or community builders (already available or to be trained) that can support, simplify and speed the building of such a network. Finally yet importantly, it is needed to have technological as well as societal tools to share and to spread the knowledge.

Beauty will save the world

Short description

The assumption is that the beauty is not just an aesthetic element, but also a universal value that applies to every human being. The assumption is that the beauty is an essence and the emotional demonstration of the highest human values; or in other words, what is ethic is aesthetic. The assumption is that beautiful cities generate beautiful people; that each action is having an impact on the territory the actions was taken. Human beings are responsible as both, individuals and as a group obliged to safeguard the resources used, taking into account the social, economic and environmental consequences that apply. Beauty is a need for all human beings.

Long description

What are the benefits of the vision? For whom?

In view of a sustainable development, the assumption is that the anthropological value of a single person observed from the perspective of an element chained into a complex system (urban-natural-cultural) is to be safeguarded.

What are the negative repercussions of the vision? On whom?

The beauty shall never come to a risk of reaching an end in itself: beauty needs to be preserved and nurtured by all human beings, always in a role of a keeper but never as owner.

What is necessary for this future? (knowledge, policies, resources, skills etc.)?

Each person has the right to be educated about beauty, its universal values. The assumption is that the economic resources have to be safeguarded in terms of the allocation of funds, by eliminating all the intermediary organization coming in between the beneficiaries and providers.

To position the advanced technologies against the empowerment, towards the recovery of the environmental resources.

Homo Faber

Short description

Promotion of a different scale of values, focusing on human beings as individuals with collective needs, undertaking a role of drivers of change, by excluding the support of technologies in this case. Indeed, nowadays everything is driven by the profit (or by the power that could be interpreted as a synonym to the profit) and an individual vision and perspective, rather than collective, where individuals are not considered as actors responsible for actions that may be of a benefit to the entire community, rather than concentrating on the personal gains instead.

Long description

What are the benefits of the vision? For whom?

The research is no longer an end in itself (or subservient to profit) but it as an answer to the need ensuring a different and better future for all, different in the sense that there is an awareness of the need for the change (transition). Actions that affect cultural patterns (content and the educational methods) from the outset, allow creation of awareness and the capacity to act. This means that an investment in education contributes to the developing of skills of Homo Faber, the maker and creator. Each person per say is stimulated to work, to contribute to the prospects of the better future, which is not driven by consumption or the materialistic concept of the well-being. The role of drivers of change shall not be influenced by any type of a philosophy, religion or technology. Greater investment in access and the distribution of wealth and natural resources is needed. If each individual would be acting for the value of community, this would contribute to reducing of conflicts that are often generated by the unequal distribution of wealth (natural goods, money and knowledge).

What are the negative repercussions of the vision? On whom?

Excess of individualism if the vision is not interpreted correctly. The individualism shall be properly translated into the added values of community and sustainability otherwise there is a threat that the wrong interpretation will contribute to the possibility of overlooking the needs of the future generations.

A need for pursuing the long-term actions, based on the cultural change. For this to be achieved, the short-term impact shall be overcome (e.g. possible reduction of jobs) in favour of a benefit in the long run.

A need to highlight the benefits of the "sharing" as the result of a firm commitment on behalf of an individual, with an aim to overcome separation.

What is necessary for this future? (knowledge, policies, resources, skills etc)?

Education that would be based on the above noted, managed at global level, focused on practical not theoretical examples and actions.

Investing in the promotion of new businesses, new type of entrepreneurship and new business knowledge models (e.g. shared economy).

Investing in scientific and academic research that identifies new models that go beyond the concept of "homo economicus," presenting the example of the first action towards greater sustainability of future options, taking into account the environmental issues.

Replace the term "solidarity" with the "subsidiarity" (where as giving money to satisfy a need of today is not an option; the purpose is to generate change through investing in stocks that enables the individual to generate it).

Think coloured

Short description

This vision represents a world more open towards different ideas and towards sustainability.

Long description

A place where people are free to express themselves and engage with different ideas. To get in touch with yourself and to remember that the rights and freedom we enjoy today are the result of years of suffering, mistakes but also commitment of the brave ones who aspired to be the change that you wish to see in the world (eg. Gandhi, the Resistance, the "Masters"). A place where personality shall be brought up and that personality shall "colour" the present and improve the future through the choices made that are ensuring environmental, economic and social sustainability.

What are the benefits of the vision? For whom?

- Creation of space allowing confrontation that values the diversity of approaches and diversity in terms of points of view;
- Revision of political and social models that govern the civil coexistence;
- Reduction of discriminatory phenomena and feeling of insecurity/threat;
- Diversity among people as complementary element and not a threat or a fear.

What are the negative repercussions of the vision? On whom?

- Risk of relativism or subjectivism of the absolute;
- Difficulty of defining the limits and boundaries of the individual freedom.

What is necessary for this future? (knowledge, policies, resources, skills etc.)?

- Create spaces for a process of listening that is "bottom up" oriented;
- Revision of the education system and strengthening of training activities that aim at developing of the civil skills;
- Formulate values that are not exclusive only to some of the European Member States and that the preconditions for accepting the candidatures of New Member States are transparent to all.

Poland

Union of the earth – World without the borders

Short description

- Abolishment of borders and barriers between states and nations
- World without the borders
- Common economic policy
- Unity in diversity and tolerance
- Smart ecology and wise use of resources
- Policy of small steps

Long description

What are the benefits associated with it?

- Equal opportunities (standard of living) - sustainable economic development
- Reasonable with long term perspective use of resources - ecology
- Life without wars
- Feeling of safety, justice, joy of life, fulfilment
- Assurances of better future for us and next generations

For whom?

For us and future generations

What are the negative repercussions of this future?

- Adaptive problems in the beginning
- Different levels of readiness to consolidation
- Own benefit searching
- Wrong understanding of the idea (including other cultures and religions – lack of tolerance)
- Protest against lost of power and domination

For whom?

For all who are tolerant, willing to compromise and ready for consolidation.

What is necessary for this future (knowledge, policies, resources, skills?)

- Proper school and home education focused on tolerance, understanding of other people and cooperation
- Human capital (individual and social)
- Selfishness elimination
- Long-term thinking
- Step by step vision implementation

Education=aware citizen=aware society=sustainability

Short description: Our vision presents civil society where EDUCATION plays the main role. Educated society is aware of the consequences of own activities. Given a broad knowledge the society is ready to elaborate the optimal sustainability plan/strategy. This vision is a search for a “golden measure” - equilibrating quality of life and exploitation of resources.

Long description

What are the benefits associated with vision?

- Increased awareness
- Mobilisation for taking action
- Change of attitudes
- Know-how regarding procedures for taking activities
- Social integration
- Technological development – progress
- Strengthened family relations
- Less manipulation among people
- Solidification of tradition through coming back to roots
- Reintroduction of forgotten traditions
- Reasonable economy management
- Improvement of cost-quality relation
- Environment protection
- Improvement of life quality
- Improved tidiness
- Large scale cooperation
- Openness to other opinions
- Improvement of health
- Reduction of social disparities

For whom?

- Family
- Minorities
- Children
- Elderly people
- Animals
- Eco-industry
- Local communities
- Teachers

What are the negative repercussions of this future? – on whom?

- Our destiny will be saving/economising
- Decline of the industry sector
- Polarisation of opinions
- Ecological fanaticism
- Individuals perceive lowering quality of life
- Technology development can bring unpredictable and undesirable outcomes
- Decomposition of family
- Education fanaticism, loose of freedom, rigid schemes
- Social conflicts in the process of implementing vision
- Necessity to up-date/ change the qualifications of staff in education sector
- Violation of tradition, culture
- Weaker position of the country which applies such a system in front of more aggressive countries
- Inflation

For whom?

- Family
- People earning on unsustainable development

- Political parties
- Jobless
- Teachers

What is necessary for this future (knowledge, policies, resources, skills?)

- Social organisations being carrier for social change – change must be bottom-up
- Motivation to learn
- Smooth information flow
- Openness for change
- Politicians must know the causes and consequences of their decisions
- The right people on the right places (positions) – experts
- People must think in cause and consequence categories
- Capability to work with other people
- Change in the way of thinking to long term thinking
- Novel vision of schools – discussion on what is it for and why children should learn
- Transparency of politicians’ activities
- Maintaining of political pluralism
- Knowledge on the successive stages of learning
- Knowledge on specific groups needs
- Capability to discover resources to meet the needs
- Communication suitable to customers
- Revolution or step-by-step changes

Society of understanding (empathic)

Short description: Vision is about the open civil society, where we respect our differences. They are our assets, which can inspire us, not threat. Different stakeholders collaborate and create efficient partnerships (e.g. NGOs with the health sector). The important element of the vision is high level of public participation – leaving out the NIMB approach and carrying for the common welfare. The legislation is pro-entrepreneurial and oriented on citizens’ welfare.

Long description

What are the benefits associated with vision? For whom?

- Openness towards and from others
- Peaceful social life
- Sensibility towards needs of others
- Shared responsibility
- Motivation for charity actions
- Satisfaction because of having helped somebody
- Using human potential
- Carrying for public space (environment)
- Clear communication of one’s needs
- Sensibility towards common needs (e.g. recycling, dogs pups)

What are the negative repercussions of this future? – on whom?

- A threat that somebody can take advantage of empathy of others (egoists benefitting from others)
- Huge budget needed for realisation of the vision
- Threat of overstatement, absurd of neglecting one’s needs for the benefit of others

- Forgetting one's individual needs
- Threat of limiting liberties in the name of empathy

What is necessary for this future (knowledge, policies, resources, skills?)

- Education since the childhood focused on empathy towards others and their needs
- Provided/protected basic necessities of life (social minimum must be available for everyone – a pre-condition to make in place the empathy)
- Creation and implementation of pro-social legislation (e.g. social clause in public tenders)
- Preventing the social discrepancies and creation of ghettos
- Supporting/enhancing awareness of belonging to local community (building the awareness based in historical elements should guarantee the sustainability of linkages and shared needs)
- Creating spaces for joint activities of local communities
- Presence (supporting the emergency) of leaders of local communities
- Creation and support for the local community “secretariat”
- Carrying for the public space as if it was my own and respecting neighbour's back yard
- Openness to new “green” technologies
- Empathy towards natural environment
- Empathy towards animals (even as a first step on a way to empathy towards people)
- Empathic functionaries of public services (trainings and good will)
- Openness to critical opinions of customers of public sector
- Overcoming the obstacles between handicapped and healthy people
- Ability to articulate one's needs and expectations towards others without aggression and hostility
- Emphatic society does not tolerated aggression in internal relations or coming from outside
- Respecting common/ public space
- Awareness of social interactions mechanisms
- Creating platforms for dialogue (infrastructure, e.g. local places of worship)
- Creating spaces for understanding/ agreements (e.g. mediations)
- New triple helix partnerships (administration responsible e.g. for education, health care; entrepreneurs and society)
- Collaboration of local communities with different institutions, e.g. churches, for the development of local society
- Moving the avalanche of positive activities starting with small acts motivated by the care for well-being of the others
- Care and interest towards other people should have its emanation in ability to show emotions
- Motivation for empathy (prize, appreciation)

Human world

Short description: The world in which the value of the person is who he/she is, not what he/she possess. World in which money is a mean, not an objective itself. World where money is gained through good life, life in which work is a value. World in which human and nature is the subject, not the object.

What are the benefits associated with vision? For whom?

Respect for every job. Opportunity to self-fulfilment and self-completion. Democratic society. Making profit without harm to other people. Creation of apolitical society.

What are the negative repercussions of this future? – on whom?

Slowing down the velocity of development and closing ourselves in „glass bubble“. The complete fulfilment of the vision may have negative repercussions such as deformation and manipulation of idealistic view,

raising a demanding society (full of social claims).

What is necessary for this future (knowledge, policies, resources, skills)?

Education of citizens; Concerns about natural resources and environment; Common and general access to jobs for everyone; Salary adequate to efforts; Fiscal ease for charity; General preparation for performing different roles and jobs; Capital should be reinvested for growth and further improving quality of citizens life (not accumulated); Education/pragmatic education; valuable, ethical individuals; Professional administration and management (“silent service”); Direct democracy; Simple, clear law.

Portugal

Healthy living

Short description

Advances in the health sector in terms of new medicines and treatments strongly improves the quality of life, decreases the mortality rate (i.e. infant mortality, infectious diseases, etc.).

Long description

The vision “Healthy Living” concerns the development of the health sector by finding advanced cures and treatments for mortal diseases, and promoting the research of new medicine techniques/treatments in order to have quality of life and in particular “end-of-life” even when one is suffering from an illness. It also addresses the decrease in infant mortality rate and the deaths by infectious diseases and plagues.

What are the benefits of the vision? For whom?

The main advantage is to improve the quality of life and guarantee the equal access to healthcare with fewer expenses. We will have more disease control and prevention, more hygiene and more healthy people, who can contribute to the society.

What are the negative repercussions of the vision? On whom?

We may face the risk of overpopulation, too elderly population, and pharmaceutical industry domination.

What will be necessary for “this” future in terms of knowledge, politics, resources, competences, etc.?

We will need an increase in the investigation field to develop innovative treatments, which will make sure that everyone has the same access to healthcare. An education system that teaches people to lead healthier lives will be necessary, for instance an education system that enhances and explains the importance of exercise and promotes better eating habits. We expect the more developed countries to help the rest of the world’s healthcare.

Living in community

Short description

Equality as a common denominator for all citizens, enhancing free access to education, health, justice and opportunities.

Long description

This vision is based around the idea of equality among all citizens boosting the free access to education, health services, justice, freedom and opportunities; respecting each other’s differences, promoting the social and economic interaction of everybody, enhancing a personal and social balance and adopting a healthy lifestyle.

What are the benefits of the vision? For whom?

The vision promotes social cohesion and equality, which may help maintain peace and harmony between people. This has an effect on social, economic and environmental sustainability.

What are the negative repercussions of the vision? On whom?

If we focus too much on the social aspect, we may neglect technology and other important factors, which will cause an economic and environmental imbalance.

What will be necessary for “this” future in terms of knowledge, politics, resources, competences, etc.?

It will be necessary to dismantle prejudices and involve all kind of people/stakeholders in this project. Another thing we need is a strong leadership, which focuses on the greater good and an efficient management of resources.

Eco²Social Industry in 2050

Short description

A socially responsible, eco-friendly, innovative and efficient industry.

Long description

In 2050 we have an industry that is socially responsible, eco-friendly, innovative and efficient, and which:

- Participates in the community concerns and needs;
- Integrates underprivileged public workers;
- Promotes workers' qualification;
- Cares about the family and social structure of the work force;
- Promotes equal salaries between genders;
- Favours natural raw materials and endogenous resources;
- Decreases waste, resorting to optimized fabrication processes that use fewer resources and energy;
- Analyse products' duration in order to make choices accordingly;
- Uses and develops innovation with less environmental impact upstream and downstream.

What are the benefits of the vision? For whom?

The vision promotes competitiveness coupled with environmental and social responsibility, forming a more inclusive society, which will stimulate a better economy and an efficient management of resources, such as raw materials, human and financial.

What are the negative repercussions of the vision? On whom?

We see these more as difficulties than negative effects, but on the one hand a change of people's mindset would be required, and on the other hand, we would have to endure an eventual lateness in the organizational culture modification and deal with the present economic and political interests.

What will be necessary for “this” future in terms of knowledge, politics, resources, competences, etc.?

It will be necessary to be open to change, and to have an ongoing training of people. We need to create support mechanisms and to invest in technology, as well as encourage the openness of industry, which will allow a close partnership with the local community.

Energy for humanity and ecosystems preservation

Short description

Ensure steady energy supply for humanity through smart-utilization of renewable energy sources, the preservation of ecosystems and maintaining resources for future generations.

Long description

This vision focuses on the identification and utilization of renewable energies at global level, assuring its rational use while also preserving all living things and their ecosystems. It also tackles the concept of Humanity as a whole from a cross-generation perspective, which ensures that future generations have enough resources to share.

What are the benefits of the vision? For whom?

The vision promotes ecosystems and planet preservation, rationalization of resources, and continuous identification of alternative energy sources.

What are the negative repercussions of the vision? On whom?

High cost could limit the access to renewable energies; in addition, some regions, with little exploration of natural resources, could suffer some differences in access to alternative energy sources in comparison with other regions; and last but not least, poverty could increase in countries dependents of non-renewable energies.

What will be necessary for “this” future in terms of knowledge, politics, resources, competences, etc.?

A technological development (R&D and qualified HR) will be necessary to reduce the expenses associated with renewable energies, and awareness campaigns among the citizens to rationalize the use of resources.

Slovenia

Supporter of body and mind [IPHA – intelligent personal health adviser]

Short description:

Emphasising the importance of physical activity is not a sufficient motivation therefore we are considering the systematic introduction of exercise to the working environments (based on educational institutions).

We will form a "virtual personal trainer" that will be installed on nearly all electronic devices. It will look like a virtual 3D window that will appear in front of you. It will be accessible everywhere; it will be interactive and very intelligent (possibility of a conversation on a personal level). It will adjust the exercise and the menu according to the needs and abilities of an individual. The former will be connected with the health system.

It can be used in any room; an individual can choose individual or group exercise. In case of a group exercise, every individual can be in the chosen room where also other group members will appear virtually. They even can talk to one another.

The virtual personal trainer is in a "cloud" and thus not bound to a single device.

What are the benefits of this vision?

- Good psychophysical fitness, health improvement.
- Increased working efficiency over time.
- The virtual trainer system can be adapted to the psychophysical state and needs of an individual.
- The personal trainer system is connected with the health system: the more you exercise more health system benefits you get (free health services, spa, rehabilitation etc.).
- Furthermore, the virtual trainer is introduced to the business environment system and becomes the system part of working tasks. Every employee who exercises is rewarded (finance, length of leave etc.) by the organization.

What are possible negative consequences of this vision?

- In a group exercise, the personal contact is not necessarily present (mostly).
- The lack of other sport activities.
- Emotional numbness.

What is required for achieving this future? (knowledge, policies, resources, skills, etc.)

- Clearly defined system.
- Integration of social, environmental and economic systems.
- The present knowledge about technology already enables the development of this system.

Connection with environment:

- Reduction of environmental pollution due to the reduced usage of means of transport.
- Energy generated by physical activity can be converted to (electrical) energy by sensors; thus the energy is recycled reduced consumption.
- Besides, in case of illness it will direct the individual to natural environment corresponding to the type of illness: e.g. in case of gingivitis it will recommend the individual to go picking sage. In the case of psychological tensions, respiratory diseases... it will recommend visiting the seaside and thus the expenses for health services and consequently the pharmaceutical industry pollution will be reduced.
- Due to the increased psychophysical fitness, the individuals will use less medicine, which would be discharged into the environment and further affect animals.

Example: an individual with hormonal disorders excretes the substances, which are in hormonal pills by excretion (urine). Through the water flow, these substances are discharged into the sea and affect fish reproduction.

Development of new technologies and improvements of the existing in harmony with nature and society

Short vision description:

To find new technologies or improvements of the existing technologies that would have as small negative impact on nature (use of the raw materials that burden the environment as little as possible) and society (environmentally oriented mind-set of the society) as possible. With the objective to reduce the use of substances which are harmful for the human being, use of renewable raw materials for reuse in the production cycle.

The objective of the vision is an ecologically oriented society, which would contribute to ecologically oriented production of goods and thus lower environmental burden, climate change and increasing energy efficiency.

What are the benefits of this vision?

- Social: awareness about the real needs for technologies/products, prevention of apathy due to excessive use of technologies, awareness about prudent and needed consumerism; raising the quality of life.
- Environmental aspect: reduced environment pollution, smaller climate changes, and more efficient use of energy and use of natural sources; recycling of waste (technological, household).

What are possible negative consequences of this vision?

- Inhibition of development and creativity of individuals in society due to the dominance of multinationals.
- Favouring of certain products (producers).

What is required for achieving this future? (knowledge, policies, resources, skills, etc.)

- To create a social movement that will be the driving these social changes and impact political decisions (decision-makers) and society as a whole.
- State strategy on the establishment of ecologically oriented society (e.g. raising awareness about negative consequences of the use of equipment and devices produced in contravention of the vision).
- Action plan for the implementation of this strategy:
 - Raising awareness of the population: throughout the whole educational system and the life-cycle of an individual and thus the entire society (e.g. raising awareness of adults by an add-on that turns off an electronic device, if it is being used too long; warning about excessively long usage; warning about harmfulness of excessive usage when turning on and off; interferers of the electronic devices operation, etc.).
 - Legislative changes: preparation of legal guidelines for stimulus measures for the use of ecologically produced machinery and equipment; limiting the excessive use of "negative" marketing which encourages the use of devices and equipment that do not follow the use of ecologically unobjectionable production and in addition to unnecessary products (e.g. like for tobacco products, etc.).

- Financial incentives: affordability of devices that are produced in terms of minimum burdensome impact on nature and society; promoting individual user to use the equipment and devices produced in accordance with this vision; rewarding individuals, companies and industrial entities that use/produce devices that are as energy efficient as possible (with the lowest possible power consumption); tax incentives for manufacturers to use the most ecological production.

Examples:

- Program that automatically turns on-off TV, radio, mobile phone, dishwasher - washing - drying machine when just looking at them.
- A program that a motivational inscription of a certain vision appears when e.g. turning telephone on or off.
- Virtual boards in public places and e.g. one's own home (an individual can set the desired or current vision that he/she supports).
- Reward for help in raising awareness about certain vision.
- Reward for reducing the use of e.g. electricity.
- Stimulus for agriculture within an individual company.

Facing immigration of nations

Short vision description:

The vision describes the integration of immigrants in society. The vision addresses the tolerance to all participants, respect, co-existence, acceptance of diversity and adaptation. It touches the solving of problems and appeals to institutions, which encounter the problems to approach actively and seek for more appropriate solutions.

What are the benefits of this vision?

- Exchange and supplementation of knowledge, know-how, experience (QUIET KNOWLEDGE).
- Preserving peace and contentment.
- Preservation of traditions and exchange and use of best practices (e.g. alternative medicine, cuisine, etc.).
- Getting accustomed to diversity and accepting it.
- Communication with countries and with life on other planets where the immigrants come from, especially finding causes of migration and making agreements.
- Immigrants' aspect of environmental problems and acquiring positive related aspects and search of the same aspects on conservation and sustainable development of it and applying it into practice and exchange of good practices which connect us with the countries of immigrants (economy).

What are possible negative consequences of this vision?

- Brain drain: migration paralyses the country and the planet from which these people are fleeing.
- Intolerance towards immigrants (labelling and stigmatising).
- Threat to the citizens of the host country or planet (stereotypes).

What is required for achieving this future? (knowledge, policies, resources, skills, etc.)

- Reason and knowledge: knowledge about immigrants (about their culture, their view of the host country, etc.) induces rational behaviour.

- To transmit, familiarize creators, designers, operators, decision makers of the host country (economy, law, education, health, social services) with the problems of immigrants, to appeal for more appropriate solving and implementation of these on a national and international level, including planetary, by which we think mainly on the search for adequate solutions together with the country and the planet from which the immigrants come from.
- Migration policies - particularly in relation to marginalized groups (women, children, concept of family, considering ethnicity, religion and sexual orientation, etc.) should be open and tolerant.
- To consider opinions, fears, stereotypes, visions of the citizens in relation to the problems since only so can we influence or form appropriate policies.
- Systematic education in kindergartens and schools about multiculturalism and multiplanetaryism. Virtual classroom would enable a direct experience of other countries and planets, discovering the environment of extra-terrestrial life, natural resources, culture and traditions.
- Virtual travel/integration of foreign cultures, best practices and habits into the classroom.
- By forming virtual classroom, Slovenia would be placed on a global and planetary scale as an inventor. The example of its good practice is being transmitted through the political system paths.
- Virtual classroom encourages new multicultural and multiplanetary acquaintances and friendships. The awareness about Slovenia is being spread in other countries and planets in this way. What is it, where is it located, how do we live and what are our traditions.
- Students who accept and are the most successful in understanding and respecting other cultures are rewarded with a residential travel and exchange of home with a "virtual" classmate from the selected country or planet.
- The classroom will be built from natural sources and heated by new energy sources (laughter, voice, shaking hands/touch, hugs, through positive vibrations, etc.) that accumulate in the classroom.
- Language and communication barriers will be overcome by telepathic communication, automatic thoughts translator (which exists in the brain chip, etc.).
- OUR VISION SIGNIFICANTLY IMPACTS THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE ATTITUDE TOWARDS IT SINCE EVERYTHING AROUND US IS CREATED BY PEOPLE AND INHABITANTS OF OTHER PLANETS, WHETHER WE ARE WHITE OR BLACK, TALL OR SMALL, RICH OR POOR

Sharengy – Sharing renewable energy sources

Short description:

To replace traditional energy sources with renewable ones. Individual states can hardly cover their needs for energy with their own renewable sources. If they connect with neighbouring countries to a network, there will be enough energy for all.

Infrastructure will be a public property. The rationalisation of energy use will be a common interest.

What are the benefits of this vision?

The use of renewable energy sources will replace traditional sources and contribute to the reduction of environmental pollution. Infrastructure will be a public property and thus under the same conditions available to anyone participating in the system.

The system would include the following power plants: wind, solar, hydro, geothermal, tide. e.g.: North Africa is rich in sun, north Europe in wind. In one part of the year there is a surplus of wind energy; in another part of the year there is a surplus of solar energy. If the regions were connected to a network, they could share the surpluses. Participation in the system and interdependence will ensure optimum and uniform use of natural sources. At the same time, it will also guarantee the avoidance of conflicts and wars.

What are possible negative consequences of this vision?

Dangers for this vision are potential violations of the agreement on the equitable sharing and e.g. sale of energy on the black market.

What is required for achieving this future? (knowledge, policies, resources, skills, etc.)

The realization of the vision will require political agreement, powerful and efficient infrastructure (e.g. development of energy transfer by air).

Every state provides the infrastructure in its country. In case that the construction of infrastructure is financially impossible, another state can fund it. The investment is returned in energy and the infrastructure remains the property of the state in which it is located.

Every citizen is an owner of the infrastructure; everybody participates in management. Ownership is obtained in such a manner that the state distributes the certificates after the establishment of the system. Certificates are not transferable. The management body is a global electricate. The representatives of individual countries participate in it. The number of representatives of a country depends on the number of inhabitants of this country. Lot selects representatives every 4 years. The master document is not a contract but an e-agreement (ethical agreement). Participation of an individual in the system increases individual responsibility and engagement.

Self-supply with healthy food

Short vision description:

- In 30 years, the share of self-supply with food increased from 40 to 80 per cent in Slovenia.
- High standards of eco production have been introduced. Technological solutions of bio pesticides and fertilisers have eliminated the problem of yield per hectare.
- Small plots have been joined in many cases; there has been a common agreement on the production and processing of food between smaller producers.
- Indigenous species have been significantly represented in the market.
- A large proportion of the offer is based on integrated and seasonal production.
- The peony system and "zero waste" principle have been developed and implemented at the level of large production and family variants.
- The "basket-to-home" system and local supply points have been established; schools, kindergartens, hospitals and homes are regular customers of local production (fruit and vegetables). The cooperation with hotels and restaurants is carried out smoothly.
- Through the e-marketplace, the customers are provided with the information about the nearest certified producer where they can buy fresh vegetables from the field.
- The 48-hours system has been introduced (from the production on the field/orchard to the final consumer).
- The seeds are from local production and biologically unobjectionable.
- Consequently, the production of meat and dairy products achieves a much higher quality level.
- The system is supported by the public water supply, which is among the best in Europe. The reduction of the pesticides usage and the use of bio pesticides have significantly influenced the quality of groundwater.
- High public awareness eliminates poor quality suppliers.
- Consumers are oriented to the consumption of seasonal food.
- In the school system, the education and raising awareness about healthy nutrition has been established; the concept of healthy nutrition has become a value of the youths.

- Local communities offer support to socially disadvantaged families by offering them plots (allotment holders) and social packets of local food.
- The production has also been established in urban environments (vertical production, flat roofs, balconies etc.).
- High environmental standards for agricultural machinery have been unified with the road traffic. Small producers have established common use of agricultural machinery.
- Local marketplaces and healthy food sales are provided with attractive locations in towns; adequate dispersion of locations in bigger cities is considered. Locations have the same quality as big shopping centres; parking for the customers is connected with minimal expense. The transport logistic system is adapted to the system and takes into account the connections between the locations of sale and customers' residences; common use of transportation resources and storage capacities has reduced the public infrastructure load and the pollution of the environment.
- Higher production costs have been compensated by reducing the number of intermediaries in the retail chain and direct participation of the producers in the sale system.
- Greenhouses and use of geothermal energy have become an established system of food production.
- The facilities are based on the zero energy construction principle.
- The system of healthy nutrition has significantly improved the health status of the population; savings in the public financing of the health care system have been observed.
- Slovenia has achieved a significant increase in tourism as a tourist destination with healthy, tasty and affordable food.

What are the benefits of this vision?

- More jobs - production, processing, tourism, R&D support system, supporting branches of trade and industry.
- Rise of the standard of living.
- Improvement of the health level.
- Self-support.
- Reduced environmental burden (pesticides, common use of machinery and transport etc.).
- More efficient use of land.
- Improved foreign trade balance.

What are possible negative consequences of this vision?

- Higher price.
- More difficult traceability due to small producers.
- Negative pressures of multinationals and mass producers.

What is required for achieving this future? (knowledge, policies, resources, skills, etc.)

- Relevant legislation and strategic documentation that support the production/processing.
- Transition from local to national level of increasing the self-supply.
- Knowledge for development/production, processing; improvement of the educational system.
- Raising awareness of the consumers.
- New technologies also available to smaller producers; they enable the processing of fruit and vegetables which retains useful substances/vitamins.
- Bio ecological pesticides and fertilisers.

United Kingdom

Reducing traffic congestion through the creation of green transport corridors and the protection and development of open and recreational spaces

Short description

The project prioritises the creation of an integrated green transport environment that actively supports a reduction in vehicle carbon emissions and increases the provision of open spaces.

Long description

BENEFITS

- An integrated network of green transport corridors would provide an alternative to fossil fuelled transport, which would promote exercise and healthy lifestyles whilst reducing carbon emissions.
- The corridors could produce visually attractive environments, which could support biodiversity and recreational areas.

NEGATIVES

- It is perceived that green transportation does not have a sufficiently high priority in the design of housing and industrial development.
- Where they are created, green corridors and cycle routes do not always integrate and this reduces their effectiveness as transport networks.

NEEDS

- Where necessary the corridors could be supplemented by electric or fuel cell trams to support the walking and cycle ways.
- The network would connect adjacent settlements and towns; corridors could be used to link the green spaces within urban spaces.
- The proposal is essential to provide a sustainable alternative for local transport reducing our dependency on fossil fuelled vehicles and dramatically easing congestion.

Food for all

Short description

The vision is to have sufficient nutritious, culturally appropriate and acceptable food for an active and healthy life. Which includes access to food for all including land, raw materials, transport, markets and finance as locally appropriate. This will be done by tackling waste at all parts in the supply chain e.g. storage, transport, supermarket (e.g. BOGOFF, sell by dates, cosmetic standards) and domestic; access to knowledge of food, to grow, cook, store, eat, etc. (e.g. school, community interventions); encourage environmentally sensitive production e.g. reduce use of artificial fertilizer and pesticides; and reduce food miles and encourage local produce.

Long description

BENEFITS:

- Better health
- Better education
- Better energy (employment)
- Better community cohesion

- Better parenting
- Preservation of natural resources: biodiversity, reduce pollution, healthy waterways
- Reducing waste relieve pressure on production and landfill
- Less conflict in the world

NEGATIVES:

- Tensions between environmental concerns and maintaining yields
- Increased costs of implementation
- Food prices
- Water – Food – Energy (NEXUS) interconnected interventions on food may impact negatively on water/energy security.

WE NEED:

- THE INTERNATIONAL WILL TO DO IT
- Knowledge:
 - Access to knowledge
 - Sharing knowledge
 - Avoiding IP for seeds and data
- Understanding the interconnections between elements of the food system
- Valuing different types of knowledge e.g. scientific, indigenous
- Review of international trade agreements (TTIP – Transatlantic Trade Investment Partnership)

Eco-preneurship – Sustainable business for the future

Short description

Creating sustainable small businesses to make a positive contribution to the local economy, which provide a resilient low carbon economy and will engender a local circular economy.

Long description

BENEFITS:

- Small businesses in one area closed loop, interlinking
- Generating new skills and training
- New lending models (crowd funding, local investment...)
- Competition within cooperation
- Profits circulating in the local economy
- Favour low carbon operation

WE NEED:

- Long term thinking
- Linking to academic institutions for local training (new models to be developed)
- Legislation and tax reform
- Rebalancing disparity of wealth in society

Eco credits

Short description

Establishing an ecological grading system to provide clear indication of environmental impact of products/services/buildings. This will provide a life cycle/ecological grading system that will engender an Eco tax on products that cause unfavourable environmental impacts.

For the order of implementation firstly a scoring system or point system will be developed followed by a labelling for consumers then the taxation system and finally the removal of worst offenders will be applied. The main incentive for adoption of the system is a Circular Economy process planning via cost benefit strategies.

Long description

BENEFITS:

- Conservation
- Localisation/employment (local economy)
- Less environment damage
- Tax-funding for sustainable environmental innovation

NEGATIVES:

- Business resentment
- Consumer cost (perceived)

WE NEED:

- EU tax
- Uniformed scoring system